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HON. A. SEWALL

Arrives Yesterday by
America Maru.

Father of U. S. Special Agent—
Views on American Politics and
Policy in Pacific.

Hon. Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me.,
who was the candidate for vice-presi-
dent of the United States on the Bryan
ticket three years ago, was among the
passengers arriving on the steamer
America Maru yesterday from San
Francisco. He will visit his son,
Harold Sewall, in Honolulu a few
weeks before continuing his voyage to
Hongkong and Manila, and expects to
make a brief stop in this city on his
way home a few months hence.

Unlike Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall is
something of an expansionist. At any
rate, chatting with a representative of
the Advertiser, Mr. Sewall said: "No,
I differ from Mr. Bryan regarding our
territorial acquisitions. Now that we
have taken them and making the most
of them. Give them a uniform govern-
ment, say like that of four territories
in the United States. I do not know
just what Senator Culom proposes,
but a territorial form of government
would not doubt be most satisfactory,
and I believe it will be adopted before
long. It is not wise to place obstacles
in the way of the administration's ef-
forts to settle this question of placing
our new colonies on a sound founda-
tion. This is an age of progress, and
we should take advantage of it."

"Annexation has of course been a
good thing for Hawaii, the islands
having probably doubled in value since
coming under our jurisdiction. The
islands will continue to increase in im-
portance, too, and Honolulu is bound
to become a great seaport and in all
respects a much finer city than it is
at present. The Philippines, Porto
Rico and Cuba will also grow in im-
portance and wealth. Cuba, like the
others, will naturally become ours and
should be given territorial govern-
ment."

"I believe the heads of the Repub-
lican and Democratic tickets will be
the same as before. McKinley will be
nominated, and it appears to be pretty
well understood that Mr. Root, secre-
tary of war, will be the candidate for
the vice-presidency. Will I accept a
place with Mr. Bryan? Well, I am
not a candidate. I do not think. Fur-
thermore, that it would be good policy
to have a candidate from a section of
the country where the party cannot
expect an electoral vote. But the Demo-
cratic party is deserving of my best
efforts, and I should probably not de-
cline a nomination."

"But as for the issues of Democratic
party in the last campaign, the coun-
try is in too prosperous a condition to
warrant the expectation that they
would win in the next contest. The en-
tire country, from one end to the other,
is extremely prosperous. Money is
plentiful, and while times are so good
people will not strive to have pro-
posed reforms adopted. The issues
may be brought forward when condi-
tions change again for the worse, but
there is no hope of their adoption under
the present situation."

Commenting upon the territorial ac-
quisitions of the United States Mr.
Sewall said: "What the United States
should be considering is the partition-
ing of China, with a view of securing
her share of territory which is before
long to be divided among the nations."
He appears to have a full realization
of the tremendous future growth of
American commerce in the Pacific.

Hiring German Troops

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Despite repeated
British denials, it seems to be a fact
that British agents are busy in many
of the rural districts in Germany hir-
ing veterans for service in South Af-
rica. Several well-authenticated cases
have been reported this week, but the
following incident seems conclusive.
The District Court of Hamburg has
just issued an order for the arrest of a
British agent named York for hiring a
number of German peasants in the
neighborhood for military service,
which, under the Imperial laws, is a
criminal offense.

There is nothing, however, to inter-
fere with Herr Knapp in the manufac-
ture of steel shells for the British ar-
my. A local paper announces that 25,
000 shells are being made on a "rush"
order and that the men are working
night and day.

Fall of Ladysmith Predicted.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—General Buller's
reverse was the subject of almost uni-
versal comment in the Austrian press
today. Most of the papers incline to
the assumption that General Buller's
military motives in hurrying engage-
ments are found in the situation at
Ladysmith, and they conclude that
capitulation of that place shortly may
be expected.

The Neue Presse says: "If the
attack was the outcome of a political
consideration, there could only have
been the excitement prevailing among
the Afrikaners and the state of public
opinion in England."

BRITISH WAR SPIRIT IS FLAMING HIGH

Great Reenforcements Will Go to
South Africa.

LORDS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER
ORDERED TO THE FRONT

Major General Lawton Killed in the Philippines—
Other Telegraphic News of
Special Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Ominous silence
continues regarding Generals Buller
and Methuen. Some interesting de-
tails of the battle of Colenso have been
received to the effect that the fight
was a drawn battle and that British
troops are keeping an eye on the aban-
doned guns, while one telegram re-
cords their recovery by a party of vol-
unteers. But there was no confirma-
tion of these reports. The names of
137 non-commissioned officers and men
who were killed have been forwarded
instead of 117 as at first reported.

There was no fresh news from Gen-
eral Gatacre.

General French has another en-
counter with the Boers on Tuesday,
when the New Zealanders distinguish-
ed themselves under a heavy fire.

The latest dispatch of Saturday from
Modder River refers to an exchange
of shots between the Boers and General
Methuen's outposts. The Boers still
hold their position at Magersfontein.
The town of Jacobdals is also in their
hands.

But little credence is placed in the
report that the guns lost by the British
were not captured by the Boers. Had
the story been true General Buller
must have referred to it. Buller's ar-
tillery cannot now muster much more
than thirty guns, while the captured
British weapons have no doubt been
mounted in the Boer lines and can be
used, since the ammunition wagons
seem to have been lost with them.

Anxiety in Pall Mall.

Remarkable, indeed, were the scenes
in Pall Mall yesterday. Of late at the
War Office we have grown accustomed
to see ladies in magnificent toilets,
wives, mothers and sisters of officers
at the front, and modestly clad rela-
tives of soldiers elbowing each other,
all with the same anxiety depicted in
their faces and the same heaviness of
heart. It was in the center hall and
outside in the streets that the scene
yesterday was quite new. Instead of
the usual war news, sporting hunting
cravat, leather gaiters and boots which
looked more like those made for a
day's shooting than those which are
generally seen in swell Pall Mall. They
came in crowds; they were eager, talk-
ing much and kept darting in and out
of the doors and passages of the War
Office. Many of them saluted Lord
Chesham and Lord Londale, who
each remained for a considerable pe-
riod.

All of these able-bodied, sportsman-
like youths differed from the usual
crowd, inasmuch as they were not
there with the usual question, "What
news?" nor were their faces anxious.
Their expression was eager. What
they wanted to find out, what they
were there for, was to know how they
could get to the war—how they could
be embodied in England's citizen army
of irregular troops.

Volunteers Eager.

According to the War Office during
the day from throughout the country
came offers of service from 100,000
yeomanry and volunteers, all prepared
to equip themselves under the terms
of broad latitude of the rule as to
clothing, which really only restricts
them to neutral colors, so as not to be
too conspicuous targets for Boer sharp-
shooters. Further offers of voluntary
service were coming in so fast yester-
day afternoon that it was impossible
to attend to them. They came by post,
by telegraph wire and cables from the
east and the west, Australia, Canada,
Malta and the Cape, and from almost
every region where the British colonies
flourish.

Everywhere the war fever is visible.
People thought the war fever was
great when war was declared, but it
was nothing to what on every side is
witnessed today, and what was most
remarkable is that women are just as
keen as men. Almost every woman
she is a star in society or on the stage,
tells you with deep yearning that she
wants to be a nurse. If men and wo-
men were to be allowed to have their
own way just now Great Britain would
very speedily be depopulated and find
its populace on African soil.

The war fever is also visible in the
public mind owing to the complete absence
of news. Nothing has been heard from
Lord Methuen since Sunday, and it is
feared that his communications have
been cut. If this be so his position is
critical.

MORE DEATHS

Chinese and a Native
Succumb.

Quarantine Patrol Quietly Effect-
Householders Minus Servants—
A Suspect.

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Maunakina, native boy, at Ke-
walo, 4 a. m., Dec. 28; post-
mortem examination revealed
plague symptoms and body
was cremated as a plague vic-
tim.
Chinese, who was brought to
Health Office December 27th
at night and sent to Kakaako
hospital; died early yester-
day morning; postmortem
examination by Drs. Koba-
yashi and Mori showed death
resulted from bubonic plague.

Yesterday morning the denizens of
the Chinatown district awoke to find
themselves prisoners again under
quarantine. The military lines estab-
lished around the twice infected sec-
tion had been securely drawn by the
troops of the First Regiment at 3 a. m.
and by 7 o'clock the entire available
force of the regiment had responded to
Colonel Jones' order. On Tuesday
evening when Minister Cooper was in-
formed of the facts regarding the Chi-
nese who died at the entrance to the
Chinese hospital, and the sick Chi-
nese man who had been captured while
making an attempt to escape from Chi-
natown, he decided that the Chinese
had broken their promise to aid the
Board of Health, and declared the
quarantine should again be placed upon
the infected district.

Colonel Jones was telephoned for and
Minister Cooper acquainted him with
his resolution. Inside of an hour and
a half a sufficient number of the reg-
iment had assembled; orders were is-
sued for the posting of sentinels, and
detachments were sent to different
parts of Chinatown to surround it sim-
ultaneously. At 2:30 a. m., and be-
fore any of the residents had an op-
portunity to divine the presence of the
military, the cordon was effective.
Colonel Jones is extremely gratified at
the ready compliance of the men
Chaplain Lane and many of the yards
and alleyways behind the Waikiki side
of Nuuanu street were also guarded to
prevent an exodus through the block
between Beretania and Hotel streets to
Fort.

As in the previous quarantine, house
servants and help were caught in the
meshes and only a few were able to
produce passes early in the day to re-
turn to their working-places. At an
early hour residents appeared at the
Health Office to apply for passes to
bring their servants out of the infected
district. In all cases Minister Cooper
required that new clothing for each
servant be sent to the fumigating sta-
tion and the old clothing left behind.
Each servant was subjected to a thor-
ough fumigation by Dr. Pratt and his
increased corps of assistants and in-
spectors.

Early in the morning the Chinese
who were caught at the corner of King
and River streets on Tuesday night,
while making an attempt to escape,
died, and was pronounced, upon diag-
nosis, as a bubonic plague victim—the
eighth since the plague made its ap-
pearance. The body was brought up
from the Kakaako hospital, and a post-
mortem held by Dr. Kobayashi, assist-
ed by Dr. Mori. The same swollen in-
guinal gland was found, but there was
none of the bloody serum in the ab-
dominal cavity found as in the previ-
ous cases. From this clinical diag-
nosis it was stated he had died of the
plague.

Maunakina, the native boy who died
in Kewalo before daybreak, was also
subjected to a postmortem examina-
tion and pronounced a plague victim,
the inguinal gland being swollen, Mi-
croscopic slides showed the presence
of bacilli. Maunakina is the ninth
victim.

During the forenoon a report came
in to the Health Office that a Chinese
boy had died suddenly at Leong Sui's
rice plantation on Sheridan street, mak-
ing of the shacks where the Chinese
died on Monday last. The nearness of
the places caused some excitement and
fear that the plague had broken out
among the quarantined Chinese on
Sheridan street. Upon a visit to the
house, it was found to be a small Chi-
nese boy, a pupil of Mr. Damon's
school. The little fellow had been ill
for a week and had eaten very little
in that time. No outward symp-
toms of the plague were discoverable;
there were no swollen glands, and the
death was pronounced "not suspi-
cious," much to the relief of the fam-
ily.

A Portuguese, who dropped dead on
Punchbowl street was also visited, but
there was nothing in the circumstances
of his death to pronounce it "suspi-
cious," and a burial permit was given,
assigning the cause of death to heart
failure.

The 94-year-old Chinaman who was
removed from Chinatown to the Chi-
nese hospital during the early part of
the week was reported dead, Dr. Hoff-
mann pronouncing his death due to
critical.

sicians were visited, most of them suf-
fering from colds and fevers. The
Japanese patient at Kakaako hospital
was getting along in splendid shape
yesterday, and seems to be on the
road to recovery. The swollen gland
had been removed by Dr. Kobayashi,
which relieved the man greatly.

Said Minister Cooper last night:
"Both from the sanitary and personal
inspection standpoints, I think we
have got the situation well in hand. Dr.
Pratt has strengthened his corps of
inspectors, and Judge Carter has se-
cured able assistants for carrying out
the inspection of his district. Inspec-
tors have now been appointed from
Wailuke to Kailua, including Maunakina,
Pauoa and Nuuanu valleys. The main
thing to secure is recognition from the
Chinese of their willingness to comply
with the requirements of the Board."

"All the deaths that have occurred
around in different parts of the city
have been traced back directly to the
quarantined district, with the one ex-
ception of Ethel Johnson."
Several of the guards in the military
cordon misinterpreted their orders in
regard to allowing persons to pass
through the lines. One of the Board
of Health hacks with a health phys-
ician passed the guards many times
with a pass only for himself and not
including a driver. At one point the
hack was stopped, the officer in charge
saying his orders were so strict that
he would not allow the hack to pass
through unless a pass were produced
for him. As the physician was at
that particular time on an important
mission the stoppage was exasperat-
ing, and in driving to and fro from the
guard station to the Health Office a
valuable part of an hour was lost. The
officer, when reminded that some of
his own guards who also had the same
"strict orders" had failed to stop the
carriage, stated they "were an ig-
norant lot of fellows, anyway." Colo-
nel Jones' attention was drawn to the
anomalous interpretation of orders,
and he sent out new ironclad instruc-
tions to allow no one without a pass
the privilege of entering the lines.

Both the Japanese and Chinese offi-
cials yesterday appointed a corps of
inspectors from among the better
classes, who will assist Dr. Pratt in
ferreting out cases of sickness and
pestholes.

Minister Cooper, Armstrong Smith,
Jack McVeigh and the entire corps of
agents and inspectors on duty at the
Health headquarters had a busy day
and none have had much sleep since
Wednesday up to last night. Crowds
of people seeking passes, carrying
freight bills for cancellation, and peo-
ple looking for all kinds of informa-
tion, invaded the offices. For the
comfort of the Minister and assistants
a small temporary frame structure is
being built on the lawn on the Waikiki
side of the Judiciary building, to be
used as a dining-room and kitchen. The
fumigating house there is also in the
finishing stages and can be used in a
few days.

The Board of Health held a meeting
last evening at which were present,
President Cooper, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood,
and Mr. Geo. W. Smith. Considerable
discussion was had as to future work
in connection with health and quar-
antine matters. The main question of
the meeting, however, was the passing
of a resolution which makes it a mis-
demeanor for anyone to neglect to
give information of sickness, or to re-
fuse to give information which would
result in the finding of sickness, or to
obstruct a health officer or agent in
the performance of his duty. The penalty
for misdemeanor of this kind is al-
ready set forth in the penal laws.

The passing of this resolution is a
direct result of the concealment of so
many cases of sickness among the
Chinese of late, and the Board found it
an absolute necessity to make it a
penal offense for attempting to hide
patients from the Health officers.

A Japanese woman died last night
on Smith street between Beretania and
Pauahi streets. Yesterday morning
she was visited by a health physician
and she was then able to sit up on her
bed. Her temperature then registered
103. When her death was reported two
health officers went to the house to
make an examination of the body.
What may have been their opinion as
to the direct cause of her death was
reserved until communication could be
had with the Japanese physician who
was attending the case. No news was
given out that the case was suspicious.

British Losses 7630.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There is no
doubt that Gatacre's peril will be great-
est during the month of inaction which
must now ensue. A large part of War-
ren's division will probably soon re-
enforce him. News of Great Britain's
tremendous preparations may spur the
Boers into serious aggression before
fresh British troops arrive, but thus
far they have shown no desire to at-
tack intrenched forces while the Brit-
ish disasters have been caused by just
that thing. All indications now point
to the beginning of a great campaign
late in January. Meantime Ladysmith
must wait. Their situation is perilous, but accord-
ing to all accounts there is no serious
danger that famine will be added to
their other sufferings. The British
losses in South Africa, not including
deaths from disease, now reach a to-
tal of 7,630.

One Voice Friendly to Britain.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 16.—The Magyar
Neuzel, commenting on the British
checks in South Africa expresses the
warmest sympathy for the British ar-
my in its misfortune, and adds: "Every
liberal nation in the world would deep-
ly regret if the position of Great Brit-
ain in South Africa should become critical."

BRITISH WAR SPIRIT IS FLAMING HIGH

(Continued from Page 1.)

A correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing from Molder river, last Saturday, says: "The Boer position, already formidable on December 11th, has since been greatly strengthened, extending for a distance of twelve miles. It is entrenched according to the most modern methods throughout its entire length; wire fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point; guns have been put in position, and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful attacking force can hope to make a successful attack."

The Times, in an article from the pen of a military expert, laments the dispersion of the British forces, quotes the maxim of Napoleon in favor of concentration, and regrets that Lord Methuen did not retire to Orange river a week ago.

The latest dispatches received seem to show that the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. General Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise that he is trying to join General White by a flank movement.

The appeals for yeomanry and volunteers are being responded to with the greatest enthusiasm in all parts of the country. Lord Wolseley proposes that the force being raised by the Lord Mayor of London be called "The City of London Imperial Volunteers." The Government expects the total of yeomanry and volunteers to reach 8,000. Baron Cresswell will command, with Lord Lansdale as Adjutant General.

The papers are now generally joining in free criticism of the Government and the War Office as day by day fresh proofs of unpreparedness come to light. Special stress is laid upon the failure to provide proper transport, which compels the columns to stick tight to railways, and upon the inferiority of the British artillery.

One of the results of the coal famine in the Sheffield district indirectly arising out of the war is that several important steel firms are not able to get coal even from their own collieries a few miles distant. They will use the railway companies for non-delivery of coal. One of the big armor-plate works has shut down partially.

A. J. Balfour, in his unofficial capacity, has written to the Earl of Haddington dwelling upon the importance of the movement to raise enough money and volunteer forces for South Africa. He suggests and offers to assist a public fund to augment the necessarily limited allowance made to the men by the Government for equipment.

Queen Will Stay at Windsor.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Court News has issued the following announcement: "The arrangements made for the Queen's departure from Windsor have been postponed until after Christmas, as owing to the present state of affairs in South Africa, the Queen is unwilling to be at a great distance from London."

Not for years before has the Queen decided to spend Christmas away from Osborne. Her decision to remain at Windsor, in touch with the Cabinet, shows in a measure the gravity of the crisis and of the anxiety Her Majesty feels for the welfare of the country. She is, nevertheless, in fair health. Saturday morning she took her usual drive, and just before dinner that evening she received Lord Wolseley, who, with Major General Sir Henry Peter Ewart, crown quarry to the Queen, dined at Windsor.

The Queen's graceful act in presenting a flag to the American hospital ship Maine is highly appreciated by her own people, as well as by the Americans in London, and the morning papers express the hope that the incident means something more than a pretty ceremony.

"Black week," as last week is now universally called, has evidently aroused the Government and the War Office to a full sense of their responsibility and of the magnitude of the task before them. The papers unanimously applaud this awakening, despite the fact that they recognize that the heroic measures now decided upon savor rather of weakness than of strength. Rumor has it that the question of expense has really been at the bottom of the half-hearted measures hitherto adopted, and it is not unlikely that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members of the Cabinet, will resign.

It is high time that something very energetic was done. The British losses in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing throughout the campaign now reach the enormous total of 7,530. The general feeling forebodes a serious reckoning for the Government when the time comes.

The Daily Chronicle hints that General Sir William Buller, who was recalled from the Cape command because of his Boer sympathies, long ago advised the Government that the prosecution of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would make heavy reinforcements for the Cape imperative.

The Daily News says: "The Government's decision is either a council of panic or the confusion of utter miscalculation."

Rising of Cape Dutch.

STERKSTROOM, Dec. 15.—As a result of the British reverses the whole country northward is in rebellion. The natives there, as well as those in Basutoland, are said to be much disturbed and losing heart respecting the strength of the British.

Sterkstroom is situated in Cape Colony about eighty miles south of the Orange Free State border. General Gatacre's forces are now in the midst of a region in British territory where the inhabitants have turned against the English flag.

Buller Superseded.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Shortly before

opinion of Her Majesty's Government is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Weyland as commander in chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The War Office today issued the following announcement:

"Acting upon the advice of the military authorities, Her Majesty's Government has approved the following measures. All the remaining portions of the army reserve, section D, are called out. The Seventh Division, which is being mobilized, will proceed to South Africa without delay. The commander in chief in South Africa has been authorized to continue to raise at his discretion local troops mounted.

"Nine battalions of militia, in addition to two battalions which have already volunteered for service at Malta and one for service in the Channel Islands, will be allowed to volunteer for service outside of the United Kingdom, and an equivalent number of militia battalions will be embodied for service at home.

"A strong force of volunteers, selected from the yeomanry regiments, will be formed for service in South Africa.

"Arrangements are being made for the employment in South Africa of a strong contingent of carefully selected volunteers. The patriotic offers which are being received from the colonies will, so far as possible, be accepted, preference being given to offers of mounted contingents."

Krugger's Peace Terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Cologne says: The Maderburg Zeitung has received a telegram from the Transvaal agency in Brussels which confirms the statement that President Krugger is ready to sign a treaty of peace, provided no further rights are asked for the Uitlanders than they enjoyed before the war, and also Great Britain pays the war expenses incurred by the Boers. If Great Britain continues the war, the dispatch says, President Krugger and Styn will ask the Cape Dutch to proclaim the independence of Cape Colony.

GEN. LAWTON DEAD.

Falls Like a Hero at the Head of His Men.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—The circumstances surrounding the heroic death of Major General Lawton at San Mateo, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, show the nobility of his character.

When Captain Ethelbert L. D. Breckenridge was shot General Lawton assisted in taking the young officer to a small depression, which, it was thought, offered sufficient protection.

Bullets rained about the tall form of General Lawton as he exposed himself above the embankment. Officers about him called the General's attention to the fact that Filipino sharpshooters were aiming at him. They begged him to be careful. General Lawton resolutely replied: "I must see what is going on in the firing line." He then started off and had traversed about fifty feet, when he met his aids, King and Fuller, returning. As they approached him General Lawton suddenly paled and clenched his hands.

"What is the matter, General?" exclaimed King.

"I am shot through the lungs," replied General Lawton. He pitched forward with blood gushing from his mouth. He did not speak again, for he was dead.

General Lawton's staff officers were grief-stricken. Their sorrow is so great that they cannot talk.

Manley Lawton, the 12-year-old son of the General, who accompanied his father in the entire northern campaign, stood outside the gate of his Manila home tonight, waiting for the arrival of the body.

"How I dread to see my father dead!" he exclaimed. The brave boy was overcome with grief when the ambulance with a big cavalry escort thundered down the street and came into view.

Mrs. Lawton was packing up in a dazed way, getting ready to return home with her dead husband. Every one is fearful of the result if she breaks down.

General Ols says he feels as if by General Lawton's death he has lost his right arm.

Body Reaches Manila.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Major General Lawton's body was brought from San Mateo to Manila this afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence here, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish general. The body has been placed temporarily in a vault in El Pao cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred, and a guard of honor will be maintained. When Mrs. Lawton and her four children shall have completed their arrangements for returning to the United States the remains will be taken on a transport with an escort of officers for final interment, as it is thought probable here, in Arlington Cemetery.

General Lawton's death has caused universal sorrow in Manila. No American officer had greater popularity among all ranks, and in his dealings with the natives he commanded their respect and confidence to a remarkable degree. The Mayors whom he installed in the neighboring towns are arranging to attend the funeral in a body.

To Lawton's executive ability and personal leadership is chiefly due the brilliant execution of the plan of campaign in North Luzon, which has scattered the insurgents from San Isidro to the Gulf of Lingayen. That section of the island, which had to be traversed during the very worst season of the year, presented difficulties considered by all acquainted with it to be almost insurmountable, but General Lawton thoroughly covered the program assigned him. When he reached Tayug and found that the other division had not arrived, he went through to Dagupan on his own responsibility. Although he imposed great hardships upon his men, he invariably shared their lot cheerfully.

ment at San Mateo, where General Lawton was killed. Captain Breckenridge's wound is not considered dangerous, although the bullet penetrated his arm and side.

It is estimated that the insurgents numbered 200, and that half of them were armed with rifles. The Americans numbered 1,200, but the command had been much depleted by sickness.

The wagon train found the roads impassable and was obliged to return.

The insurgents retreated to the northeast, leaving six dead. They have other forces near Taytay. This region, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna province, and in the district east of Laguna de Bai.

The American secret service reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Mariquina force.

MARCONI'S COHERER.

Wireless Telegraphy Improved at American Hands.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 17.—Bold researches by Professor Reginald Fessenden and his assistant, Professor Kitten, in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania, have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the so-called "coherer" of the Marconi system.

In speaking of the discovery today Professor Fessenden said: "Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi, in his brilliant experiments, has demonstrated that messages can be sent over ninety miles. As our receiver is several hundred times more sensitive, it is clear that the messages can be sent by our method very much farther, though just what the limit is I would not like to say. It at least should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic with poles less than 200 feet high. The ultimate distance must be checked by actual experiment before it becomes a scientific fact in the strictest sense."

NO ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

Spain Will Not Cede Her African Possessions.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Senor Silveira, the Premier, replying to a question on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said the report of an alliance between Spain and Russia based on the cession of Ceuta, the Spanish seaport town in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, was without foundation.

"Neither now nor in the future," he declared, "will Spain on any account cede her African possessions."

MAHMUD PASHA.

Sultan's Son-in-Law Steals His Wife's Jewelry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The flight of the Sultan's son-in-law, Mahmud Pasha, on Thursday with his wife's jewels and all the money he could collect has caused a great sensation here. It has now been ascertained that he sailed for Marseilles on a steamer and the Turkish Government has telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, asking for the arrest of Mahmud on his arrival at Marseilles and his return to Constantinople on the charge that he was implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan. This accusation, however, is generally discredited and it is believed the refugee is the victim of an intrigue.

DREAD THE PLAGUE.

New Orleans Alarmed Over a Bubonic Patient.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The British steamship Willowdene, Captain Anderson, from Rio Janeiro via Santos, coffee-laden, arrived at Port Eads this morning and is now at the Mississippi quarantine station. The vessel will be put through strict fumigation. The ship took on part of her cargo at Santos, and both the English and American Consuls testified that the ship was thoroughly disinfected, and since then she has been at sea thirty-six days with not a case of sickness aboard. The Cotton Exchange and other bodies are urging the Board of Health to refuse to permit the cargo or ship to come to the city, even after disinfection and detention.

SOUTH SEA MAILS.

Bids for Quicker Communication With Australia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Postmaster General today signed a call for bids for furnishing improved mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, New South Wales, for an optional term of either five or ten years, beginning November 1, 1900, under the subsidy act of 1891.

The chief significance of the action is the substitution of vessels of American register in the Pacific service, the enlargement of the service to seventeen outward trips per year instead of fourteen, and an expected saving of four days in the passage, thus, in connection with expedited railway mail service, making the shortest route possible between Sydney, New York and London. Bids are to be received until March 31st next, must provide for steamers of the second class, of not less than 5,000 tons, not less than sixteen knots speed and stops are to be made at Honolulu, Hawaii, Apia, Samoa, and such other points as the Postmaster General may select.

TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

Proposed Commission to Investigate Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senators Gallinger and Foster both introduced

For Holiday Presents!

The Latest Style . . .
RUBBER TIRED
Surreys
AND
Phaetons.



Fine Line of . . .
Single and Double
HARNESS.

We have just received a large invoice of these Goods, which will be sold at low rates to suit the times.

G. SCHUMAN.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—
"THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S
—LATEST—
"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

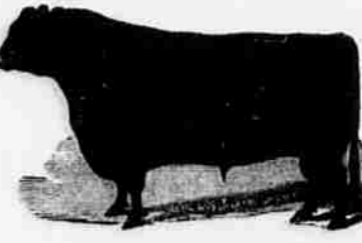
The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.,
—LIMITED—
General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

**Live Stock,
Fowls, Feed
and Vehicles**



Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
**Artificial
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**COPPERPLATE
PRINTING.**
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

DON'T

Spend Your Money

ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise:

- STERLING SILVER,
- FINE PLATED WARE,
- HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
- (New Designs.)
- HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.
- (Something New.)
- RICH CUT GLASS,
- FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
- FRENCH CHINA,
- GERMAN CHINA,
- ENGLISH CHINA,
- FIGURES,
- BRONZES,
- ORNAMENTS,
- JARDINIERS,
- LAMPS,
- And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED.

King Street.
Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-TONIC

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

- Cures Old Sores.
- Cures Sores on the Neck.
- Cures Sore Legs.
- Cures Wounds and Pimples on the Face.
- Cures Scoury.
- Cures Itch.
- Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
- Cures Glandular Swellings.
- Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a rare specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd
HONOLULU.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SUGAR FACTORS
—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugal Pumps.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of Boston.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

THE SITUATION.

The Board of Health, having accepted the duty of compelling private property-owners to clean their premises at their own expense, is entitled to the active support, not only of the public but of the Council of State. It seems to the Advertiser that the time is now at hand for making the desired appropriation of \$100,000 for permanent sanitary works. If no more cases of plague should occur and the quarantine of the port be declared off, then the Council of State would have no authority to appropriate anything and the task would devolve upon a legislature which may not lawfully sit. So the time to appropriate is now and the reason for doing so the need of erecting safeguards against any future epidemics whether bubonic plague, cholera or yellow fever.

There is also, if the present visitation is to continue, an immediate urgency. The Board of Health says with justice that parts of Chinatown cannot be cleansed either by public or private initiative until certain streets are cut through infected blocks. The money to bear this cost must come, if at all, through the Council of State.

Another great danger to Honolulu and one to which Dr. Wood among others has often referred, is the use of unfiltered water from the Nuuanu reservoirs. The filth which, from one cause or another, finds its way into those reservoirs, is appalling. For years every effort to get an appropriation for filters has been balked—why is neither here nor there. The chance is now at hand to secure the money and there is a surplus to draw it from. Why should not the Council of State take the matter up? Surely it is better to put a big part of the surplus into permanent sanitary values than to run the risk that the United States Government through some hocus pocus, will apply the whole amount on occasion towards the payment of the \$4,000,000 indebtedness which that Government has assumed.

CHANCES OF THE FUTURE.

The possibility that France may war upon England and thus make a Boer triumph certain in South Africa is an interesting study in the light of American precedent. Will history repeat itself in this respect as it does in so many others?

Close students of the war of the revolution must admit that the Americans might have been borne down but for French intervention. They were badly divided, a million of the three million population being Tories. Dissension had followed frequent defeats; the Colonial credit was nearly exhausted; the British blockade was stringent; the army and people were discouraged. Then France stepped in and the situation changed like the transformation scene in a play. Dissension ended, credit came back, the blockade was broken and the army and people took up their burdens with a light heart.

Should France step in now the Boers would surely win, independently of what the result might be to the French. They would get, for a year at least, a pretty clear field of operations between Zambesi and the Cape and that would put them in possession of the country and create, by automatic process, the United States of South Africa which used to be the dream of the Afrikaner Bund. The Boers themselves cannot do all this, despite their valor and good luck. They have not yet felt the impact of the British Empire. If they ever do they will be pressed back to the wilderness. Their only chance lies in French intervention.

Will such intervention come? A short time will tell. The French are smarting under the rebuff of Fashoda and the "insult" of the continued British occupation of Egypt; the army wants something to do; only the exposition inspires calmness. Any little thing may inspire war; a big thing like the bidding of Russia would precipitate it. And after that, as old King Louis said, "the deluge."

BISHOP ESTATE NUISANCES.

The extension of Kukui street from Nuuanu to River streets is becoming an abuse for which the trustees of the Bishop Estate, which controls the property, are responsible. The basic part of the new roadway is largely made up of such filth and rubbish as have been lately burned in Chinatown and the leases of frontage to Chinamen for building purposes are made with no sanitary restrictions whatever. Shacks have already gone up along the way which, in six months' or a year's time, will be a menace to the health of the entire neighborhood.

We have heard it said within the past few days by respectable citizens and we believe it to be true, that the trustees of the Bishop Estate are more to blame for the filth of Chinatown than any other persons in this place. They control large areas there which are covered by the worst and most squalid tenements, and we can hear of no case, save a very recent one, where they have compelled the occupants to clean the premises clean. Indeed, by a species of rack rent they have discouraged improvements, sanitary and otherwise. And now they are deliberately setting up a fresh nuisance for future Boards of Health to combat. Have these comfortable gentlemen no other thought than the selfish one of dividends? Have they no care for the welfare and safety of the city as a whole?

There has been considerable criticism of the Board of Health and there may be more. But we can tell the Board how to win enthusiastic applause from every disinterested citizen, and that is to carry out its present program of compelling private property-owners to clean up, with special reference to Bishop Estate nuisances. It would be a cheerful and pregnant omen if the authorities would treat the Bishop Estate as if it did not have a dollar or a friend in the world—treat it with the impartial severity when it insists on maintaining plague spots which might be visited on a pauper Chinese hut. We should then begin to have some hope of the kind of a reform movement the majority of Honolulu people have been aching for these many years.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CRISIS.

The gravity of the situation in South Africa has finally aroused a realizing sense in England. There is now no more talk, such as Mr. Chamberlain and his friends were wont to indulge in, of an "imperial parade" through South Africa. Visions of Christmas dinners at Pretoria and of the expulsion of Presidents Kruger and Steyn to some new St. Helena vanished in the battle smoke of Nicholson's Nek and now the Tugela river rolls between the British army and a fair start into the outskirts of the Boer country. All illusions are gone and Great Britain, having commissioned Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to go to South Africa, will give them a command worthy of their dignity and rank and of the formidable task in hand. At last the war with the embattled farmers of the Transvaal is being treated almost as if it were a life and death struggle with some commanding power. Before it is over Great Britain may have a larger force in South Africa than it had at Waterloo or in the Crimea.

With such an army it is sure to win unless Russia and France make up their minds that the psychological moment has come for an attack on the British power. There is every sign that these allies are watching their chance. Russia, balked by Great Britain in the nearer Orient, longs for revenge in the farther East and in India. The ambition of the Czar is to be the primate of Asia. France wants to retrieve Fashoda, to regain lost ground in Egypt, to efface the poignant memory of Waterloo. Against these ambitions Great Britain, in all the panoply of her splendid prestige, has stood almost alone. Suppose that prestige to be overthrown by a handful of Boers, and what may not happen? The hope of some turn of the military tide in South Africa and the world's respect for Britain's splendid navy is now the Queen's chief reliance. Nevertheless the danger of that supreme trial of strength between England and her ring of enemies is nearer than it has ever been before.

God speed England! She has been unjust to America at times and to all the world besides. The prejudice against her is natural, but it must yield to reason, and the reason that presses with most force upon Americans is that if England is crushed the United States will be left to bear the hatred of Anglo-Saxon institutions alone. The great republic will succeed in her ship to the enemies which British democracy has created. Europe having been made Cossack the plan of the monarchies and the mock republic of France would be to make America the victim of Cossack greed. Already Europe has talked of a commercial league against us. We are cordially hated there as England herself—hated and feared. It needs no prophet to foresee that if the mother country is ever ruined our Monroe doctrine and our protective tariff will bring the European powers down on us like the pack of wolves they are. So we say, all ancient prejudices aside: God save England and give her a happy issue out of all her troubles.

The Tugela river, where Buller was beaten back, is the Potomac and the Danube of the present war. Formerly a fine bridge crossed it, but the fact that the British are looking for fords shows that the Boers destroyed the structure as they threatened to. The river being wide, rapid and deep, the crossing will be a most serious matter even for any army well supplied with pontoon trains.

A WORD TO CHINESE.

The Chinese merchants may be said to be in good faith, according to the promise given Attorney General Cooper, but the common crowd spreading their feet in the street. It is only by accident that the later cases of plague were discovered. Evidently the superstitious Mongols are afraid of cremation, feeling that the spread of the bubonic miasma is of small consequence to them beside the preservation of the bones of their dead in view for shipment to China.

In this emergency there are several things which may be done. Chinatown being in an iron-bound quarantine all business and inter-communication may be inhibited there. To enforce such rules Colonel Jones' regiment of the National Guard, possibly the Citizens' Guard and as a last resort a picked body of Japanese residents may be used. The Japanese are doing their best, with their usual intelligence, to abate the plague and from their intimate knowledge of Chinatown they might be of great use in spying out concealed cases. They are not afraid of the Chinese while the Chinese are plainly and for good reasons afraid of them.

We trust that these intimations will be promptly conveyed to the denizens of Chinatown by their local newspaper and by their interpreters. We say to them plainly that in undertaking to balk the plans of the Board of Health for the safety of the city they are playing with fire. That is something the white people cannot and will not tolerate. Before submitting to anything of the kind they would apply throughout the Mongol quarter, the most rigid rules and penalties of martial law. What martial law would mean to Chinamen who sought to evade it is a question which might be of testamentary interest to their heirs but could not be of prolonged interest in this world at least, to the offenders themselves.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The Advertiser's plea for an early meeting of the Council of State and the appropriation of \$100,000 or more to provide Honolulu with permanent works of sanitation met with an affirmative response from the general public. We now await official action which, we are told, will follow a report of Mr. Rowell, the Superintendent of Public Works, upon the cost of providing filters for the Nuuanu reservoirs.

Let it be hoped that Mr. Rowell will act speedily so that the crisis which alone legalizes the appropriation of money by the Council of State may not pass before the money is taken out of the surplus. The moment the city is declared free of infection and the quarantine raised, the power of the Council of State to appropriate lapses and nothing can restore it save a recurrence of the plague, the outbreak of war, the presence of invasion or an enabling act by Congress. In default of these everything would have to be referred to a Legislature which may never meet or to a municipality which may deem filters of less importance than paving and the construction of a City Hall.

The time to strike for permanent improvements is now. Many are needed beside the reservoir filters. Streets must be widened, alleys cut through certain blocks in Chinatown, property condemned, possibly a Sanitary Police organized. In no other way can Honolulu make reasonably sure of escaping future plagues. We have had three visitations of small pox one of which cost hundreds of lives; we have had cholera and now the bubonic plague is here. Nobody knows how soon the yellow fever, a case of which was lately landed in Astoria, may be introduced. It is indispensable that every measure necessary to insure cleanliness, pure drinking water, and the admission of sunshine into damp and dark places, should be taken now. If the chance is lost it may not recur for a long time. Alarm is easily allayed and lethargy readily inculcated in this climate. A few weeks from now it may be impossible to get anything done.

Call the Council of State together as soon as possible. So far as we can learn from careful inquiry the community desires that it should meet and set apart as large a portion of the surplus as may be necessary to put Honolulu in the way of easily handling and obliterating every dangerous malady that appears within its limits.

GOOD RULES, BAD SMELLS.

The trustees of the Bishop Estate have replied through the Independent to the charge that they are responsible for several Chinatown nuisances by printing the fact that the leases given to their Chinese tenants contain this clause:

That he (lessee) will keep the said premises and all buildings thereon in a strictly clean and sanitary condition and will observe and perform all the

rules and regulations of the health authorities for the time being of the district of Honolulu, and will indemnify the lessor and their estate and effects against all actions, suits, damages and claims by whomsoever brought or made by reason of the non-observance or non-performance of the said rules and regulations and of this covenant.

This is very well indeed—but why these clauses? Why the overbearing compulsion under Bishop Estate leases? Why the circumstances that some of the most annoying problems the sanitary inspectors have had to deal with in the Asiatic quarter are presented on Bishop Estate property? Can it be that the Chinese—Heaven forbid!—have disregarded the careful directions of the trustees and done as they pleased?

We surmise if cultures were taken of a Bishop Estate cesspool the sanitary directions of the trustees would turn up under the microscope. No true Chinaman cares a jot for health agreements with the "foreign devil"; all he respects is force. And it does not appear that the Bishop Estate trustees have ever invoked the strong arm of the law to enforce their contracts for cleanliness. Were they too mindful of their Chinatown revenues to be particular about a mere smell? Of course not! They were too civil to doubt a Chinaman's word and they did not want to offend him by too much inquisitiveness. That is the true explanation.

The Advertiser, witnessing the care which the trustees evince for the public health by means of pledges freely given by compliant Chinamen, makes bold to suggest still another way by which they may win a reputation for sanitary prudence. Why not stop leasing land to the Chinese with the privilege of putting up hovels and dens and go in for model tenements of their own? The trustees of Trinity Church, New York, found it expedient to do that after the calcium light of the press had been turned on their previous methods of business and we are happy to say that they found the scheme profitable. May be it would be the same way with the Bishop Estate. But whether profitable or not such a course would relieve the trustees of a burden of public ill-will which is certain to grow heavier when the people of Honolulu, free under municipal government to make this a model city, take it into their heads to summarily abate all nuisances.

HAWAIIAN STOCKS.

The Examiner of Dec. 21st makes a sensational statement concerning Hawaiian stocks in San Francisco. It begins by putting in parallel columns the values of the stocks as they were, and the values as at present quoted. In the first column we find the highest figures the stocks have been held at during any time of the past year, and in the second column figures, not of any sales that have been made, but of those offered for the stocks.

A somewhat lengthy argument is indulged in by the Examiner writer to show that the bottom is dropping out of Hawaiian securities. The sole foundation on which the Examiner bases his argument is, that the Cuban crop will be sold for so much next year that it will reduce the price of sugar to 3 and 3½ cents a pound. Any one with knowledge of the Cuban situation knows the sugar plantations there are so demoralized that it will take them a number of years to recover.

It is also a fact that the Hawaiian sugar stocks listed on the San Francisco market, have for several months past, been selling on no speculative basis, but on that of a 12 per cent dividend.

Private correspondence received yesterday from San Francisco, states that the fluctuation in Island stocks is due to a bear raid made on the market based on the rise of the English interest rate and the only expectation is, that as soon as the English interest rate fluctuates back to its normal figure, the stocks in question will return to the selling price which they have been quoted at for several months past.

The death of Major General Henry W. Lawton is one of the severe losses which the unfortunate war in the Philippines has visited upon the American army and nation. General Lawton was one of the most dependable soldiers in the service. His military experience began in 1861 and it continued through thirty-six battles, gallantry in which won him a distinguished service medal at the hands of Congress. After the Civil War Lawton went through several Indian campaigns and finally crowned his experiences by capturing Geronimo. In the Spanish war he commanded a division of Shafter's corps and did great work before Santiago. His splendid services in the Philippines, now ended so untimely, are facts of recent history.

The presence in Honolulu of Hon. Arthur Sewall, late Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States, is a matter of special interest, not the less so because it may result in some commercial advantages to this port, where Mr. Sewall's ships are already frequent visitors.

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HAMES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SNOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 for 50c.
Hood's Pills get harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

The watchwords of the hour are cleanliness and vigilance. In hoc signo vinces.

These are days when Cecil Rhodes probably moors his balloon just outside his bedroom window.

Philippine news contains the cheerful item that Lieutenant Gilmore has been rescued by the American troops. Next thing he will have to be saved from the eager publishers.

The Board of Health bounty of ten cents per head for rats is a practical sanitary measure. It ought to set half the small boys in town at a task which, if successful, will do as much to prevent the spread of the plague as any other one thing.

The old Spanish monopoly of the right to connect a cable with the Philippines ought not to cause much trouble if a mere million will sweep it away. A million or so does not necessarily count in trans-Pacific communication.

The Chinese merchants have lost so much trade by the plague that they may see fit, hereafter, to keep Chinatown clean of their own accord. It would be dollars in their pockets to do so. They can thank their tolerance of filth for the losses of the past fortnight, losses which mount up to thousands of dollars.

The Samoan agreement gives the United States sole possession of the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. This makes a very comfortable possession especially as Tutuila has the best harbor in the South Pacific and is capable of producing a fair amount of sugar.

It is comforting to know that the Nicaragua canal still has a chance. A report is current that the Craig-Grace syndicate, which got a concession after that of the Maritime Canal Company expired, has come to grief and that the original franchise will be restored. In that event the canal may have a fighting chance in this Congress despite the power and influence of the railroads.

We invite special notice to "Viator's" letter in another column wherein the measures taken at Singapore to keep epidemics within bounds are described. Singapore is a place where plagues are ever present but they do not become epidemic. The why and wherefore make up a sanitary object lesson which the projectors of our coming municipality would do well to ponder.

It is pleasant to note that McKinley prosperity has done big things for Bryan. The profits of the Democratic leader from the sale of his books amount to \$40,000, a sum which he has invested in United States registered 4 per cent gold bonds in the name of his wife, thus becoming a bloated bondholder by proxy. As political books are luxuries which people only buy when they have more money than they know what to do with Mr. Bryan is to be congratulated on the electoral results which made such a plethora possible.

A pro Chinese organ suggests that the Japanese are as uncleanly as the Chinese. People know better who have traveled in the Orient, for the Japanese are habitual bathers and do not tolerate overflowing cesspools in settled neighborhoods. Their immunity from the plague in this city shows that they are keeping on the safe side of the sanitary line. As it is well understood that they are backing the Board of Health in the measures taken to cleanse the town it is unfair and impolitic to class them with the "Pakees." Besides, people whose presence has not a little to do with keeping the Chinese from making a mob protest against the quarantine deserve better treatment.

PLAGUE VIEWS

Need of Cleanliness Emphasized.

A Striking Example of What Sanitary Methods Did for a Stricken Community.

Editor Advertiser.—This morning you editorially remarked that "the watchwords of the hour are cleanliness and vigilance. In hoc signo vinces."

The pertinency and truth of your words seem to require but little emphasizing, but, nevertheless, it may not be amiss to call attention to a special and striking instance of the dominant power given over malignant insanitary conditions that, by their tendency to lower the normal status of health and vitality, invite all manner of disease and not of plague only. Pathogenic fallings, weaknesses or peculiarities of any one, are intensified and oft-times rendered acute by such criminal neglect of all sanitary knowledge and teaching that it at once raises a question of our common sense or our claims to civilization and our earnestness as men seeking to make the best we can out of the puzzling mysteries and problems of life. The special and striking instance to which I would call attention, and that wonderfully exemplifies how the disgrace of dirt and insanitary conditions form a nidus for disease, occurred in Hongkong in 1894. At a recent meeting of the Sanitary Board of that city the principal civil medical officer stated how, when "one district had been giving 100 plague cases a day, 4000 of its inhabitants were moved into new, clean, four-story dwellings, and were compelled to keep these clean and well-aired, and that in the next six weeks, not 100 cases a day but only ten cases of plague, in all, occurred, though the epidemic was raging through the rest of the town."

Aunt your annotation regarding rats it may be further stated that, the German Plague Commission, in their report on the plague epidemic in India, after alluding to the long-recognized fact that rats are highly sensitive to plague infection * * * called attention to another fact, namely, that as rats gnaw the dead bodies of their kind, the pestilence is very quickly spread among them and carried elsewhere, and ultimately carried to men. There is quite sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that * * * the extermination of these animals should be undertaken as one of the means for the prevention or limitation of the spread of the plague.

It is not, sir, for a layman to speak of medical treatment, but it is perhaps permissible to quote authorities—one such, of eminence, says, none of the modes of treatment have yielded any such measure of success as to highly recommend themselves. What then can be done? Much can be done, even to the suppression and eradication of the dread disease said to be in our midst. A loyal backing up of the powers that be, and an equally loyal and careful attention to their advice given.

Apropos of these matters allow me Mr. Editor to quote words of one, eminent as a physician and sanitarian the world over. Whiting in the "Asclepiad," Vol. VIII, he says: "We have revolutionized therapeutics, and lifted away many evils, without however substituting much that is, as yet, so demonstrably scientific as to admit of systematic repetition. We have become animal engineers, and have found that to put foreign elements into our engine is not such good science for keeping the engine in working order, or for preventing it from falling into decay, as prescribing pure air, pure water, pure food, proper rest and proper exercise. In these directions new physics contrasts favorably with old; and in them is its work for the future, if it is to retain its place in a wiser world."

Yours obediently,

LAYMAN.

Honolulu, Dec. 27th, 1899.

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES.

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Osceola Mills, Pa., without fee or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household. If you have a cough, try it." It may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Fears are entertained by Major Potter that he may experience some trouble in shipping the Hawaiian exhibit to Paris when it is ready, if the present strict quarantine, which requires the fumigation of all outgoing goods, is long continued. A large part of the exhibit would be injured, if not destroyed, by fumigation.

QUARANTINED

Chinatown is Again Under Guard.

NEW CASES OF PLAGUE

First Regiment Called Out After Midnight—Scenes and Incidents of the Scare.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An autopsy was performed last night on the Chinese young man who was found dead at the gateway of the Chinese hospital. His was a suspicious case, and the postmortem developed the symptoms of bubonic plague which have been observed in all the previous fatal cases with a more pronounced showing in the axillary gland of the right side. Here the gland was badly swollen and a bubo of considerable size was cut out and preserved for bacteriological examination. The left inguinal gland was also swollen, and both were filled with the same bloody serum which was discovered in the other cases. The heart was filled with fluid not yet clotted, and the abdominal cavity contained serum. No official statement coming directly from the Board of Health has been issued that the man came to his death from bubonic plague, but the announcement will probably come from the Board today. Prominent physicians who were present at the autopsy were certain of the cause of death as above stated.

All day yesterday the physicians and agents of the Board of Health were kept busy responding to calls to examine cases of sickness in every part of the city. Considerable opposition on the part of the Chinese is being met with in spite of the promise made on Tuesday by the Chinese Consul and merchants that they would do everything in their power to assist the Board of Health.

In cases of sickness the Chinese failed to report to the Health Office and smuggled the patients from one section to another. In one room in Chinatown which had been visited by the inspectors very often was found a sick Chinaman who had been kept in hiding for several days. The Chinese seem to think that if a case of sickness is found in their house or place of business quarantine will be placed around them and they immediately devise plans to get rid of the patient.

Considerable opposition toward the Chinese Consul and Vice Consul has been manifested for several days, and despite the advice of the Consul the Chinese continue concealment as before, much to the exasperation of President Cooper and the Board of Health in general.

The proprietor of the tailor shop on King street, from which the Chinaman who died at Pawa came, was sent out to the Chinese house on Sheridan street accompanied by his little boy, where they will be quarantined. Five of the original inmates of the house who escaped when the body was discovered are still at large, and the police are making a hunt for them.

Dr. Mitamura yesterday evening reported a sick Japanese in a building near the corner of Smith and Parahi streets called Kobayashi's hotel. After several visits were made to the place, Dr. Mitamura said he considered it a serious case and asked that the Board remove the patient to the Kakaako isolation hospital. Dr. Wood decided it was best to carry out this recommendation, and also has quarantined the premises.

The only death reported during the day was that of a young Chinaman who had been sent out of Chinatown yesterday afternoon to the Chinese hospital with the evident intent of avoiding the Board of Health inspectors. Dr. Garvin and a health officer went out at the request of a Chinese physician and found the body of a young Chinaman in the lane just outside the gates. They were told that the man had come out during the afternoon saying he was sick and had applied for admission to the hospital, which had been refused. The Chinaman lay down just at the yard entrance and died shortly after.

At 7 o'clock three health officers and a reporter of the Advertiser went out to the hospital and found the man within the gates covered with a blanket. He was a young man scarcely twenty years of age and evidently a worker in a shop. The reporter learned later that the man had been brought to the hospital in an express wagon and came from a store on Nuuanu street facing Pauahi street.

At 8 o'clock last evening a hack drove up to the Health office followed by some native boys. The hack held a Chinaman who was said to be sick and had been found at King and River street on the Ewa side of the stream just as he was about to be placed in another hack. The natives around there objected to the Chinaman's removal as they feared a quarantine. The hackman became frightened and drove away hurriedly. The sick man could not stand and lay on the sidewalk. The natives called a second hack and brought the patient and a Chinaman who had been assisting him, to the Health office. Doctor Garvin, upon examination found that the man had a swollen inguinal gland covered with a plaster, and the circumstances were sufficient to have the man sent to Kakaako as his temperature registered 102½. The Chinaman—ad twice been refused admittance at the place where he was found, it was learned that his brother is Chong Song Say, who

lives in a store on Maunaloa street, from where the sick Chinaman probably came. He is not expected to live until this morning.

Minister Meritt-Smith has sent to the American Consul official communications to the Hawaiian military authorities at Yokohama and other ports, notifying them of the prevalence of the plague here, and that Honolulu is at present an infected port.

Judge Carter has appointed as his assistants for examining the Chinese and Japanese houses between Waikiki and Kakaako, the following gentlemen: J. O. Carter, Jr., H. M. Mott-Smith, C. H. Parker, P. T. Phillips, James Spencer, W. J. Coelho, P. T. P. Waterhouse, A. L. C. Atkinson, John Mitchell, J. O. Young, W. R. Castle, A. V. Gear, George Waterhouse, P. M. Leland, W. M. King, Allan Judd.

FOR LAHAINA

The Ancient Capital is Not Declining.

Comments on Population and Development—Calls Local Scribe to Account for Errors.

Editor Advertiser:—In the "Weekly Star" of December 12th appears an editorial entitled "A Change Desirable," wherein the writer seems anxious to have both court terms of the S. and Circuit held in Wailuku. The writer is open to considerable criticism for this. He first refers to Kaaunapali as a sparsely settled district—in the next few lines he speaks of Honokowai and Olowalu as two small districts. He next says, "the matter is more easily understood if anyone will study the map of the island and the population figures according to the last census."

It does not appear to me as though the writer of that article had ever studied the map of Maui to any great extent. When he refers to Kaaunapali, Honokowai and Olowalu as districts, his ignorance of the political divisions of the island of Maui becomes apparent, for there is only one district on the west side of Maui, and that is the Lahaina district.

He tries to impress his readers with his knowledge of what Lahaina was away back in the fifties. He says towns or villages have their period of development as all other human affairs. Lahaina budded, flowered and faded (that sounds very facetious).

Where he got his census figures from I do not know but I know there is close on 2,000 able-bodied men employed by the Pioneer Mill Co. alone that would leave three to 400 men, women and children in other parts of the district according to his figures 2,398 last census, and here I mean to show how Lahaina has faded.

I came to Lahaina in December, 1893, the taxes collected that year was over seven thousand dollars, this year, 1899, the taxes amount to over \$30,000. The output of sugar in 1893 was a little over 2,100 tons at the Pioneer Mill Co., and in 1900 will show at least 16,000 tons. The Lahaina Cane and Fruit Co. have planted since 1893, 180,000 coffee trees; Honokua Ranch Co., 113,000 trees. The coffee from both places ranks among the best on the islands.

Six years ago Lahaina boasted of half a dozen brakes owned by private parties; today she has nine hacks for public hire and some fifteen vehicles for private use, besides numerous other carts and wagons belonging to business firms and stores. This year over thirty steamers a month called at her port and a daily steamer service between Lahaina and Lanai will be established before new year.

The need of keeping Lahaina as a judicial center becomes more apparent day by day. When Maunaloa Sugar Co. (Lanai), Kaaunapali and Kamae (Molokai), and Kaaunapali are fully developed, the court business of these places all belongs to the second circuit, not to speak of the immense stretch of land owned by H. P. Baldwin at Honokua, in the district of Lahaina, which is expected to be planted in cane and fully developed within the next five years. These lands alone would yield from forty to fifty thousand tons of sugar a year.

I will admit that there are a few dilapidated shanties along the city front that should be torn down, but it is the same with many other places, not excepting Wailuku. How the writer of that article can figure out that Lahaina is decaying I can not understand.

LAHAINAITE.

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25 cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Genesee, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

COLUSA SUNK

A Bark Well Known in Hawaii.

She Strikes Near the Carmanah Point Lighthouse—Captain and Crew Lost.

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—A letter received here today from Lighthouse Keeper W. P. Daykin, who is stationed at Carmanah Point, gives news of the stranding of a bark, the identity of which he was unable to learn, and her subsequent release. At the same time Asa Drinkwater, a prospector of Al-berti, comes forward with a story brought to him by the Dodge Cave Indians, which goes to prove that the bark seen on the Point, which was none other than the overdue Colusa, afterward foundered. The Indians watched the waters cover her.

That the Colusa has gone down and that Captain Ewatts, his wife and the crew have gone down to a sailor's grave in the waters they have sailed so long seems to be a certainty. Many have surmised that the bark was lost, but the surmises have been based on nothing more than the fact that she was so long overdue, coupled with that of her unseaworthy condition, she not having been repaired properly after the accident she sustained when entering Kahului on her last trip from San Francisco. The letter received from the lighthouse keeper, who has been unable to get word here for some time past owing to the collapse of the telegraph wire, was as follows:

"On the morning of the 18th two of my boys heard some rifle shots. Thinking it was some one signalling to them, they returned toward Bonilla Point. On the same rock that the Duchess of Argyle struck they saw a bark, the identity of which they could not ascertain. There was a thick fog, with light, baffling winds, heavy rain and a heavy surf on the beach. When first seen she was lying over considerably; her anchor was down, but her stern, as she swung, caught on the rock. A big sea struck her and she swung clear and straightened up to her anchor with her head out to sea, but her stern with the small bay at the Chusapi waterfall, between and within a few yards of the rocks of the Duchess of Argyle and the Puritan.

"The boys, being unable to cross the river to get home, ran down to Kilde, about two miles east of Bonilla, where they could open the wire, and then tapped with the ends of the wire, calling me, and said there was a vessel on shore at Bonilla. There being no Indians here I telephoned to Cloose to my eldest son to come up at once and bring assistance, which he did. At 1 a. m. the fog cleared, when I saw a bark dangerously near Bonilla. She was heading about west, but the wind hauled and she headed off shore. When the boys returned they said it was the bark they had reported, that a breeze sprung up off shore which enabled her to get clear, but they think she was badly damaged and shipped her cable. It was a miracle that she ever got clear, especially with the heavy surf running. She seemed a medium-sized vessel, rather smart-looking, painted black with a white stripe around her. She had double top-pallant yards and I think a skysail. Several pieces of redwood were picked up near where the bark went ashore."

Asa Drinkwater says that when he was on his way down he heard of the foundering of the vessel from the Dodge Cave Indians. The Indians said the bark, which from the description given must have been the same one seen ashore on Bonilla Point, was carried up in a northwesterly direction before the heavy gales, and when the vessel was about opposite Long Beach it was seen to roll from side to side and went down rapidly as though her bottom had fallen out or her keel was parted. This was about the beginning of December. Many different Indians told the prospector the same story of the foundering of the vessel, and he says he has every reason to believe the report is true. Since the Indians told the prospector of the disaster they have gone to the big potato patch now in progress at Eserepana Inlet, which is attracting the Siwash from up and down the coast, and they have not reported the foundering of the vessel to the local customs. An effort will, however, be made to reach them and get their report.

After the vessel went down they waited for boats, but saw none. Then they searched the beach and rocks for wreckage without avail. Not a man or vestige of anything from the wreck seems to have reached the shore. Of course, it has not been proven definitely that the lost vessel is the Colusa, but everything seems to point to that having been the case.

Has Been in Hard Luck.

The Colusa is well known in the San Francisco trade, having been owned there for nearly a generation. In 1889 she was one of the smartest barks on the coast and was then in command of Captain Backus. The captain has not been in the vessel for many years, but always retained his interest in her and is now one of the principal sufferers by the loss of the vessel. In those days G. F. Smith & Co. were the managing owners, but during the last few years A. H. Paul has looked after the vessel.

The Colusa left San Francisco Sept. 6 last for the Hawaiian Islands. During a storm she went ashore and was got off again after some difficulty. She was taken to Kahului, where an examination showed that her forefoot and part of the shoe was gone. It was decided to send her to the Sound for repairs, and on October 21 she sailed in ballast for Departure Bay. On November 30 the Call in telling of the then overdue fleet said: "The old Co-

lusa is not thirty-nine days from San Francisco for Departure Bay, and she is the vessel for which the greatest anxiety is felt, as she was ashore on the island of Hawaii and was on her way to the Sound in ballast for repairs."

THE GLORY OF MAN.

The crown and glory of mankind is strength—power. An human conquest has been won by it; individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable sequence of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which feed it.

I said "sources" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "source" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer. "In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My bowels felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths, but I got no better for any kind of treatment."

"My brother then told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon strong and well as ever. Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel at all ailing, and it sets me right. I have praised Mother Seigel's Syrup to all my friends, many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Danluse Street, Walton, Liverpool, July 21st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain. "In the spring of 1889," proceeds the writer, "my health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm, and when I bed heavy dreams came over me. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself."

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything."

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much better, and, by continuing with it, gained strength. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was strong and well. But for Mother Seigel's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 82, Hulish, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895."

What, then, do these cases show to be the source of strength? The answer is, *Digested Food*. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Seigel's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

TO TUNNEL GIBRALTAR.

Gigantic Undertaking Proposed by a French Engineer.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A gigantic undertaking for tunneling the Straits of Gibraltar is receiving attention now. M. Jean Berlier, a famous civil engineer, who is the author of the project, has just published in book form the result of his studies in connection with it. He considers that an international tunnel, uniting Spain and Morocco and prolonged by a railway from Tangiers to Lalla Maghnia, would prove invaluable for the successful development of France's African colonies.

From soundings taken by him M. Berlier has proved the existence of a compact rock formation across the straits, which guarantees solidity and impermeability. The undertaking, he says, would be no more difficult than the piercing of Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, Arlberg, or Simplon. He adds that if diplomatic obstacles are not greater than the natural ones, success is certain.

M. Berlier estimates that a tunnel of forty-one kilometers (twenty-five and one-half miles) would cost \$223,000,000 and that the work would require seven years. He calculates that the connection of the lines of the Algerian Railway system and extension from Tangiers to Lalla Maghnia would cost another \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000, so that the whole enterprise would necessitate \$242,000,000. To offset this expense M. Berlier shows that the approximate yearly revenue would be \$15,250,000. He already has received the consent of the Spanish Government to the scheme and is working to obtain the authorization of the Moroccan Government to create a tunnel terminus in its territory.

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Highest Market Rates paid for

Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purest Oils to Oceans and Pacific

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Only the highest grade of RED RUB-

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POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for

sale at all seasons from the following

varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Min-

orca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff

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horn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Tur-

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I am constantly in receipt of new

importations from the best known

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Eggs properly packed and fowls well

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Prices furnished on application.

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Are warranted

to cure Gravel,

Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints.

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30

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If you are looking for a suitable present take a look at our elegant line of

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Such as
TOILET, MANICURE
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SETS, Etc.

Our stock was never more complete in this line.

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Of American, English and French manufacture; in bulk, single bottles and in beautiful cases.

We carry a Fine Assortment of

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Of every description, and a large stock of

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—For Toilet Requisites.—

Step in and compare prices before purchasing. Glad to show you every-

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agents for the celebrated Eastman's

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useful presents.

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POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE REPO-

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effect through the world has made it a

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIAL.

"The Dear or Weakhearted Verger writes:—"

"I was advised to try the Balm of Aniseed. I did, and

was found very great relief. It is most comforting, is

simply irration and giving strength to the voice."

LIORIS, Broom, Eng., the eminent actor writes:—

"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my

profession, and have always recommended it to my

broader and sister actors."

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1901,

writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my

fiftieth year in business to-day. I remember my

mother giving me four Balm for coughs and colds

nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound

as a bell now."

DOORS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

LIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH

WEAPEN.

See the words "Thomas Hughes, Blackfriars Road,

London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER-

BRITISH WAR SPIRIT IS FLAMING HIGH

(Continued from Page 2.)

bill today in the Senate authorizing the appointment of commissioners to investigate trade conditions in the Orient. The commission in each case is to consist of five members. Senator Gallinger's bill provides for one commissioner from the Eastern States, one from the Middle States, one from the Southern States, one from the Western States and one from the Pacific Coast States. Senator Foster's bill provides for two commissioners from the Atlantic Coast States, two from the Pacific Coast States and one from the Middle West.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill for the construction of a Pacific cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, the route to be decided by a commission; Senator Foster a bill to authorize the leasing of lands west of the ninety-ninth meridian for grazing purposes.

DANGER TO THE CABLE.

Matters Are Now Complicated By a Spanish Grant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The United States Government itself will probably feel the beneficial effects of a cable monopoly, for which Spain is responsible. Spain granted a concession to the Eastern Extension Cable Company, under which that corporation has the exclusive landing rights for all cables joining the several islands of the Philippines or connecting them with other countries.

It is apparent that the effect of the cable concession granted the Eastern Extension Company will be to cause that corporation to protect against the violation of its rights by the United States, which proposes to run a line from a point on the California coast to Luzon, via the Hawaiian, Midway or Wake Islands, and to establish international and governmental cable communication with Japan, between the islands of Luzon and Formosa, and with China between the island of Luzon and some commercially desirable Chinese port. The laying of this cable will naturally injure the value of the Eastern Extension Company's concession and materially reduce its business, now conducted over the Hongkong-Manila line.

Under the decision of Secretary Root in the matter of the concession held by the Western Union, this Government, under the terms of the treaty of peace, will be required to respect the rights possessed by the Eastern Extension Company. This is apparently the opinion of Major R. E. Thompson, who was chief signal officer of the army of the Philippines, whose annual report is published as an appendix to the report of Brigadier General Greely, chief signal officer.

"The Hongkong cable," Major Thompson states, "formerly terminated at Bolinao, but under the Spanish authorization of March 30, 1898, it was extended to Manila. A Spanish decree granting this extension also appears to concede the monopoly of cable privileges between Hongkong and Manila to the cable company until the year 1940, and, what is still greater present moment, the decree gives the company the exclusive landing rights for a long term of years for all cables joining the several islands or connecting them with other countries."

"The only escape from this monopoly seems to be in the redemption of the privileges by purchase, which is provided for at the rate of \$5,000 for each remaining year of the concession. The Spanish Government, however, reserved to public service the right of inter-island communication, and it thus happens that the army is unhampered in the use of its cables for military purposes."

In order to prevent endless litigation, therefore, it is evident that the United States must pay the Eastern Extension Company nearly \$1,000,000 to purchase its privileges.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Bill for its Construction May Yet be Passed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Journal has the following from Washington: News has been received in Washington that the concession of the Nicaragua Government to the Cragin-Eyre-Grace Syndicate is to be canceled and that the Nicaraguan Government intends to extend the life of the Maritime Canal Company. The United States Government has made representations to the Nicaraguan Government that this extension should be granted. When this is done it will permit a continuance of the plan suggested in Senator Morgan's bill in the last Congress for the construction of the canal by the United States through the instrumentality of the Maritime Canal Corporation.

An effort will be made during this Congress to put through the bill, passage of which was frustrated last year by lobbyists of the transcontinental railroads.

A prominent member of the committee was assured this week by the State Department that no obstacles would be interposed by the Nicaraguan Government to prosecution of work under the Maritime Canal Company's concession. The President said to the same Senator that it was his ambition to see this great work thoroughly initiated during his administration.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Buller's army has been moved back five miles.

The German flag has been hoisted over Apia.

Dewey's flag lieutenant, T. M. Brumby, is dead.

Agulnido is still reported to be fleeing in disguise.

General Buller was frequently under fire during the recent battle.

Every ship in the British navy is being prepared for an emergency.

Several seasoned regiments will be

sent to South Africa from India.

French and German guns have been brought to the Boers to sections.

England proposes to organize a large corps like Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Lord Roberts is confident that his coming campaign will be successful.

Arizona and New Mexico are making a strong campaign for Statehood.

Admiral Von Blediche has been made chief of the German naval staff.

Senator Hanna is opposing the election of Burns to the Senate from California.

The United States is negotiating for one of the Galapagos Islands as a coaling station.

There is nothing in the story that General Buller has forced the passage of the Tugela river.

Goldwin Smith and James Bryce have both attacked the Transvaal policy of the British Government.

The proposed reciprocity treaties with France, Argentina and the West Indies are likely to be defeated.

Several changes in the British Cabinet are believed to be impending, including Chamberlain's retirement.

A Berlin news agency reports that the American Government will invite the powers to propose mediation to England.

On December 18 Wall street had a panic but the associated banks managed to stop it by breaking the price of call money to 50.

A large issue of British consols is threatened, but it is feared that securities will have to be put on the market at a discount of 10 per cent.

A Sun cable from Manila December 18, 11:50 p. m., says: A report from General Young, who is at Vigan, sent by boat to San Fabian and thence by telegraph, says that word has been received that Colonel Howze's column has all the American prisoners who were captured by the insurgents, including Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the Yorktown, who was captured some months ago near Baler.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Quarantine Guards Pay Schedule—Railroad Subsidy.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday morning the following pay schedule for members of the National Guard on quarantine duty was approved: Privates, \$2 per day; corporals, \$2.25; sergeants, \$2.50; first sergeants, \$2.75; second lieutenants, \$3.77; first lieutenants, \$4.08; captains, \$4.84; adjutants, \$4.84; majors, \$5.74; lieutenant colonel, \$8.07; colonel, \$9.41; sergeant major, \$3; musicians, \$2.25.

Minister Cooper made a lengthy report on matters connected with the plague outbreak, referring particularly to the appointment of a commission for the inspection of Chinatown, to the inspection of Chinese and Japanese quarters from Walkiki to Kalihi, and also to the experiments in connection with the probable presence of plague bacilli in sake and soil.

Minister Damon reported in the matter of the application for a subsidy by the O. R. & L. Co. amounting to \$10,500, that the appropriation with the extension of \$700 was exhausted.

The question of the land sales special deposit balance of \$24,500 was held over until final action has been taken by Congress in regard to local matters.

The applications of W. J. Coelho and Aaron Ku to be appointed notaries public were referred to the Attorney General for investigation and report.

Y. M. C. A. Free Entertainment.

Next Monday being New Year's day, there will be a reception to young men from 12 to 2 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall. In the evening at 8 o'clock, the annual free entertainment will be given. Members are asked to call at the Association Hall and obtain tickets to distribute among their friends. The program will be an interesting one. The Amateur Orchestra will contribute three numbers. Mrs. Royal D. Mead a violin solo; Miss Matilda Walker a piano solo; Mrs. H. C. Austin and Miss Lillian Dryington give vocal numbers; and the Hon. Alex. Young an address. Other numbers will be announced later.

Presented to Oahu College.

A rare old volume, formerly in the library of the Rev. Daniel Dole, has recently been presented to Oahu College by his sons, President Sanford B. Dole and George H. Dole, Esq. The book was printed in Latin at Amsterdam, bearing date of 1692; it is well preserved and has several excellent engravings illustrating the cruelties of the Inquisition.

Honolulu's Kipling Fund.

The following cablegram was received yesterday by Mr. Robert Catton, who has forwarded the money for the fund collected here:

"Notae, San Francisco: Heartly thanks for generous action of the people of Honolulu. Kipling poem fund now forty-five thousand pounds and greatly needed."

"DAILY MAIL"

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

HEALTHY CITY

How Singapore is Kept From Plague.

House and Water Regulations that Preserve People of an Equatorial Port from Epidemics.

Editor Advertiser: At a time when the subject of sanitation is prominently before the people of Honolulu, it may be of general interest to hear how troubles of the kind we have just experienced are dealt with elsewhere.

The city of Singapore is situated at the equator. Its mean annual temperature is about 89 degrees Fahrenheit; the trade-winds, that are so pleasant and wholesome a feature of our Hawaiian climate, are light and infrequent, while the relative humidity of the atmosphere is very great. The site of the city is, for the most part, an alluvial plain, intersected by tidal creeks and marshes, and diversified by dykes of granite and laterite.

The population of Singapore is (or was, when I resided there, some few years since) made up of about 150,000 Asiatics and 6,000 Europeans. Of the Asiatics the Chinese constitute the major part; then follow the Indians, Malays, Japanese and others. The 6,000 whites include the British garrison of some 2,500 men.

The commercial interests of Singapore are vastly greater than those of Hawaii. The docks, aggregating over three miles in length, are thronged with shipping. Communication with Asia, Europe and Australia is constant. Fleets of junky piers between Singapore and all the southern Chinese ports. The volume of Asiatic travel is great and unrestricted, save by health regulations.

Cholera, plague, typhoid and small-pox are constantly present in the city; yet an epidemic of any of these diseases has not occurred for many years. As in Honolulu, the Asiatics live in all parts of the city, while there are quarters in which no Europeans live.

Singapore is Exempt.

From this brief description it will be seen that the liability of Singapore to epidemics is much greater than that of Honolulu. Yet for many years Singapore has been free from epidemics of the deadly diseases. This immunity is to be ascribed, first, to the excellence of the water supply; and, secondly, to the stringent regulations regarding the erection of dwellings.

The water supply is derived from an artificial lake some miles out of the city. This lake receives the drainage from the rainfall on an area constituting a Government reservation. On this reservation no one is permitted to live; and the entire area is enclosed by a cemented drain, insuring that no drainage from outside finds its way into the reservoir. From the immovable reservoir the water is conveyed by gravity to the filter-beds, which are in duplicate, assuring an uninterrupted supply of filtered water. From the filter-beds the water is pumped to the distributing reservoir, where it is thoroughly aerated before passing into the city mains.

No building can be erected in Singapore without a permit from the Public Health Inspector. This permit, for which a charge is made, covers two points: suitability of site and conformity of proposed building to municipal regulations. No matter what the size, cost or kind of dwelling, the ground floor must be of concrete, tile or stone, and made impervious to water. The floor cannot be elevated above the ground, but the surface of the ground may be raised to any desired height. A cement drain, so laid as to receive all the drainage from the house, must be built to connect with the nearest sewer; thus it is impossible for the soil to become saturated with filth from the drainage.

There are no cesspools. All closets are furnished with galvanized iron pipes to receive the excreta. Each morning these pipes are removed, together with their contents, and replaced by clean ones. All the night soil is used as fertilizer by the Chinese planters and gardeners adjacent to the city. An incinerating plant disposes of the garbage.

Construction of Buildings.

No wooden buildings are permitted within the fire limits. No room can be smaller than a certain specified size. Tenements are divided into apartments by solid brick walls rising from ground to roof, and each apartment has but one outside door, which opens upon the street. No back doors or secret underground passages are possible. The inmates cannot avoid the police. The roofs being of tile, fire could hardly be communicated from one house to another, or even from one apartment of a tenement to another apartment in the same building. No matter how filthy an apartment might be, half an hour's use of a fire hose and a ball of whitewash would suffice to restore it to a perfectly sanitary condition.

Contrast these conditions with the state of affairs reported by our emergency inspectors as existing in Honolulu's Chinatown! If—as is devoutly to be desired—our Asiatic quarter should be removed to another site, we shall do well to take some such precautions against insanitation as have proven so effectual in a city so much larger and so much more exposed to infection than Honolulu.

VIATOR.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Only the best red rubber stamps at the Gazette office.

FOR RED ROUGH HANDS ITCHING BURNING PALMS



FOR PAINFUL FINGER ENDS

One Night Treatment. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

HOW TO CURE TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS. Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding, or thickened cuticle. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor causes. This simple treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies, and even the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price THE RESOLVENT, 25c; CUTICURA SOAP, 10c; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 10c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 25c; CUTICURA SOAP, 10c; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 10c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 25c; CUTICURA SOAP, 10c; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 10c.

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OFFICE: 522 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. FACTORY: 10th St., Fremont and Berkeley, Cal.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good—adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The products manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Phos. Acid and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of our phosphate is almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis has no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

We Are Still Moving!

We have torn one warehouse down and are clearing the things of another as fast as we can.

Our moving sale last week on Bicycle Lamps was a great success; we have cleaned out all the stock of lamps that we put aside for special sale. We are now going to offer a limited number of Bicycles at lower prices than ever before so that we will not have to move them to our new quarters.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES \$75.00
COLUMBIA CHAIN BICYCLES 65.00
HARTFORD CHAIN BICYCLES 40.00
VIBETTE CHAIN BICYCLES 30.00

This offer only applies to our present stock, which we do not wish to have to move. When they are gone prices will go back to the same as in past. This is your chance to get a valuable Christmas present—one that will be appreciated.

If you are looking for JUVENILE WHEELS for the little folks, just bear in mind that we have a GOOD stock and CAN SUIT YOU.

We rent Chainless Columbias by the day, week or month.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FIFTH AND KING STREET.

Just Received:

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Furniture

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COYNE-MEHTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826.
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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

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General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
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Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900.
\$11,350,460.
1. Authorized Capital—\$1,000,000
Subscribed 2,700,000
Paid-up Capital 637,500 0 0
2. Fire Funds 2,705,409 7 11
3. Life and Annuity Funds 10,000,000 5 10
Reserve Fire Branch 1,500,550 8 6
Reserve Life and Annuity Branches 1,415,202 18 6
Total \$11,350,460 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

